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EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/595,849	FERRERI, JEAN-THOMAS	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JACKIE ZUNIGA	2458	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 November 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-8 and 11-19* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-8 and 11-19* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *16 November 2009* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-8, and 11-19 are presented for examination.

2. Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 11-13, 16, and 17 are amended.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 11/16/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The reasons set forth below.

The Applicant argues:

(1) The aims pursued by Joo's application have no common, matter with the aim pursued by the method and structure of applicant's independent claims [Remarks, page 13].

(2) Claim 1 distinguishes over Joo and the AAPA by requiring a terminal to load a server with a file including remote control projection software for allowing conversion of video data into a format comprehensible by video software installed on the server, without requiring any specific encrypting module to be installed on the terminal [Remarks, page 13].

(3) Joo does not disclose the step of applicant's claim 4 relating to loading a file which includes "remote control projection software" [Remarks, page 14].

(4) Joo does not disclose applicant's limitation of claim 4 relating to sending "video data displayed on the screen of the terminal'. Instead Joo discloses transmitting video data" captured by a web camera, for example. The video data broadcasted by Joo

is never considered to be the video data displayed on the screen of the producer client [Remarks, page 14].

(5) Joo does not disclose the claim 4 requirement for receiving video data by video software adapted to the video projector, wherein the video data, before being sent, is converted by use of remote control projection software included in the loaded file into a format comprehensible by the video software installed on the server, without any specific encrypting module being installed on the terminal to encrypt video data [Remarks, pages 14-15].

(6) The combination of references set forth in the office action is the result of hindsight because the Examiner picks up characteristics claimed in the present application through several patents (Joo and AAPA), which are not related to the same type of apparatus or method and which do not include a teaching or suggestion to combine the features [Remarks, page 15].

(7) Joo does not discloses the limitation of claim 5 "Video-projection method as in claim 4, wherein the video data, before being sent to the server, is further compressed by the file, then, before being sent to the video- projector, is decompressed by the video software" [Remarks, page 16].

The Examiner respectfully disagrees with these arguments.

As per the first argument,

In response to applicant's argument that Joo is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if

not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Applicant's invention proposes a simple video-projection device with which it is possible to remotely control projection without modifying the terminal containing the data to be projected [p. 2, lines 27-30]. Joo provides a distributed webcasting system allowing users to produce and broadcast information to other general Internet users in real time; the broadcast will be controlled by the user of the producer client using a technique such as ActiveX [p. 5, lines 18-27]. So naturally, an ordinary skilled artisan would look to Joo to solve the problem proposed by the Applicant.

As per the second argument,

Applicant disclosure states "the server connected to the video-projector comprises a HTTP server which hosts a web site corresponding to a determined URL address. This web site comprises at least one web page with which at least one [...] file is linked that contains the remote control projection software offering an ActiveX interface enabling the network access software and scripts of the web page to execute and control the [...] file" [fig. 1, paragraph 0030].

Joo discloses a server connected to a producer client; the producer client communicating with the server by inputting a URL, the server will then provide the client with a program for broadcasting (e.g. ActiveX), software necessary for producing a webcast. The program provides the producer client with an interface (window) for

controlling (start/stop) the information being broadcasted to the server [fig. 3C, p. 5, lines 24-27, p. 11, lines 18-30, p. 12, lines 1-17, p. 14, lines 7-30].

As per the third argument,

Joo discloses a system for transmitting a broadcast program produced by user for numerous persons through the Internet. Joo's system includes a step of downloading a program for broadcasting (e.g. ActiveX) which is software necessary for producing a webcast [fig. 3C, p. 5, lines 18-27, p. 12, lines 11-13, p. 22, lines 12-15].

Also as disclosed by AAPA, a terminal 1 includes software 16 for remote controlling the projection ["Technological Background of the Invention", fig. 2, p. 1, lines 6-10].

As per the fourth argument,

Joo discloses transmitting multimedia information displayed on the broadcasting screen of the producer client. The multimedia information may include audio, video, characters and images as displayed by the "broadcasting screen" on the producer client; images may include those captured by a web camera [fig. 3C, p. 1, lines 21-26, p.12, lines 14-30, p. 13, lines 5-26].

As per the fifth argument,

Joo discloses utilizing an encoding unit for compressing the data before transmission to the broadcasting server; this data will be received by the broadcasting

server and later transmitted to the viewer client. Joo also discloses the use of a program on the broadcasting server for facilitating client/server communications [fig. 1, 2, p. 10, lines 3-30, p. 11, lines 1-4, p. 14, lines 7-30].

AAPA further discloses video software 23 in the server 2, communicating with software 16 in the terminal 1, wherein the video software 23 receives video data being displayed on the screen 14 of the terminal 1 and transmitting this data to projector 3 [fig. 2, p. 1, lines 6-18].

As per the sixth argument,

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

As per the seventh argument,

Joo discloses an encoding unit in the production client for compressing the data before being transmitted to the server. Also disclosed by Joo system is the use of the ActiveX technique, which after being transmitted and executed at the producing client, it

will allow for the capturing and broadcasting of data. It would be obvious to assume that the compression being performed on the data before transmission is being performed by the program (ActiveX) downloaded from the server.

Also as disclosed by AAPA, both the terminal and server include projection software for communicating the projection data [fig. 2, p. 1, lines 6-18].

Claims 16 and 17 recite language similar to claims 1 and 4; therefore the arguments pertaining to claim 1 and 4 above also apply to claims 16 and 17.

As per dependent claims 2, 3, 6-8, 11-15, 18, and 19, Applicant has not made specific arguments pertaining to why the cited references do not teach the recited claims. Without such arguments, the Examiner cannot respond and is not persuaded by such argument.

Drawings

4. The objection to the drawings has been withdrawn based on Applicant's amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The rejection under 35 U.S.C.112 has been withdrawn based on Applicant's amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 1-4, and 12-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joo et al., (hereinafter Joo), WO 01/65396, in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art, (hereinafter AAPA).**

8. **As per claim 1,** Joo discloses a video-projection apparatus comprising

At least one terminal [fig. 1, producer client 200] including video data to be projected [fig. 1, p. 4, lines 28-30, p. 5, lines 1-5, producer client 200 producing data including video to be transmitted to a viewer client], a server [fig. 1, broadcasting server 400] and a projector [fig. 1, viewer client 600], the server being connected to the projector by hardwire connection [p.8, lines 9-20, the internet 800 can be realized as a wired connection], and being accessible via a communication network [fig. 1, internet 800], the terminal being connectable, via the network, and network access software to a web site hosted by the server, to load a file offering an interface whose execution by the network access software allows the projection, by use of video software adapted to the projector, of the video data displayed on the screen of terminal [fig. 3-3D, p. 11, lines

18-30, p. 12, lines 1-13, producer client 200 inputs the URL address of a site which opens a broadcasting channel for a user, the broadcasting server 400 will determine if the client requires to load a file (e.g., ActiveX) which is software necessary for producing a webcast] the loaded file including remote control projection software for allowing, inter alia, conversion of the video data into a format comprehensible by the server [fig. 1, 2, p. 10, lines 3-30, p. 11, lines 1-4, p. 14, lines 7-30].

Joo does not explicitly disclose the viewer client as a projector; and video software installed on the server for receiving data from a terminal without requiring any specific encryption module installed on the terminal. However AAPA discloses a system wherein a server is connected to a projector [fig. 2]; and video software installed on the server for receiving data from a terminal without requiring any specific encryption module installed on the terminal [fig. 2, p. 1, lines 6-18].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the apparatus of Joo by including a projector as a viewer client as disclosed by APPA because it would provide Joo's apparatus with the enhanced capability of being able to display data to a plurality of people, allowing the system to be used in multiple environments (meetings, conferences, homes, etc.).

9. **As per claim 2,** Joo discloses the video projection apparatus as on claim 1, but he does not explicitly disclose:

Wherein the terminal and the server each comprise a network card for enabling the terminal and the server to connect to the communication network and to communicate together via the communication network.

However AAPA discloses wherein the terminal and the server each comprise a network card for enabling the terminal and the server to connect to the communication network and to communicate together via the communication network [fig. 2, AAPA describes terminal 1 and server 2 communicating through network cards 10 and 20 respectively via a wireless network].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the apparatus of Joo by including a projector as a viewer client as disclosed by APPA because it would provide Joo's apparatus with the enhanced capability of improving connectivity in the system.

10. **As per claim 3,** Joo discloses the video-projection apparatus

Wherein the communication network includes a wireless network [fig. 1, internet 800].

11. **As per claim 4,** Joo discloses a method of activating a video projector so it projects video data displayed on a screen of a terminal [fig. 3-3D], the method comprising:

Entering a determined URL address into the network access software to cause access to a web site hosted by a server via the internet communication network [fig. 1,

3, p. 11, lines 18-21, p.14, lines 7-30, the server 400 hosting the URL will be connected to the producer client 200 through the Internet 800],

Loading a web page from said web site in the network access software of the terminal, with which a file is linked, the file offering an interface enabling the network access software and the scripts of the web page to execute the file [fig. 1, 3-3D, p. 12, lines 6-30, loading an application for a broadcasting channel, the broadcasting server 400 will determine if the client needs a client programs for broadcasting (e.g. ActiveX), if needed server will install the program and display an initial screen "broadcasting screen" in the display of the producer client 200].

Sending video data displayed on the screen of the terminal to the communication network by executing the file with the network access software [fig. 1, 3-3D, p. 13, lines 5-30, video data to be broadcasted is captured and transmitted to the broadcasting server 400 through internet 800],

Receiving video data by video software adapted to the video projector, transmitting the video data received by the video software to the video projector [fig. 4, p. 15, lines 18-30, p. 16, lines 1-16, unit 440 receives video data produced by the client and the distribution main server processor transmits data to the viewer client 600],

Before sending video data by executing the loaded file with the network access software, converting video data by use of the remote control projection software included in the loaded file into a format comprehensible by the server [fig. 1, 2, p. 10, lines 3-30, p. 11, lines 1-4, p. 14, lines 7-30].

Joo does not explicitly disclose executing network access software on the terminal while the terminal is connected to an Internet communication network; however Joo discloses the producer client 200 inputting the URL address of a site which opens a broadcasting channel for the user [fig. 1, 3, p. 11, lines 18-21, p.14, lines 7-30].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to input a URL by executing network access software on the terminal. It is well known that in order to enter a URL a network access software must be executed in a terminal; hence an ordinary artisan would find executing a network access software obvious.

Joo does not explicitly disclose the viewer client as a projector; and video software installed on the server for receiving data from a terminal without requiring any specific encryption module installed on the terminal. However AAPA discloses a system wherein a server is connected to a projector [fig. 2]; and video software installed on the server for receiving data from a terminal without requiring any specific encryption module installed on the terminal [fig. 2, p. 1, lines 6-18].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method of Joo by including a projector as a viewer client as disclosed by APPA because it would provide Joo's method with the enhanced capability of being able to display data to a plurality of people, allowing the system to be used in multiple environments (meetings, conferences, homes, etc.).

12. **As per claim 12,** Joo discloses the video-projection method as in claim 4, further including

Prompting execution of the file is prompted by activating a button associated with the file execution function, and shown on the web page with which the file is linked [fig. 3-3D, p. 12, lines 6-30, a "broadcasting screen" containing a various functional buttons for activating the broadcasting].

13. **As per claim 13,** Joo discloses the video-projection method as in claim 12, further including

Prompting stopping of the projection by activating a button associated with the stop function of the file execution function and shown on the web page with which the file is linked [fig. 3C, p. 12, lines 6-30, an end broadcasting button for ending the broadcast, as part of the initial screen of the client program for broadcasting (e.g. ActiveX)].

14. **As per claim 14,** Joo discloses the apparatus of claim 1

Wherein the file is an .ocx extension file [p. 12, lines 6-13].

15. **As per claim 15,** Joo discloses the method of claim 4

Wherein the file is an .ocx extension file [p. 12, lines 6-13].

16. **As per claim 16,** Joo discloses a video projection apparatus comprising

At least one terminal [fig. 1, producer client 200] including (b) video data to be projected [fig. 1, p. 4, lines 28-30, p. 5, lines 1-5, producer client 200 producing data including video to be transmitted to a viewer client], a video projector [fig. 1, viewer client 600]; and a server arrangement [fig. 1, 4, broadcasting server 400] including (a) a web site server [fig. 4, web server 410] having at least one web page and (c) video software [fig. 1, 4, p. 14, lines 1-30, the web server 410 provides the producer client 200 with a broadcasting client]; the terminal being arranged to execute the Internet access software program of the terminal in response to an input of a user of the terminal for causing the terminal to attempt to connect to the server via a first communication link [fig. 1, p. 11, lines 18-26, the producer client 200 inputs a URL address of a site, which opens a broadcasting channel for a user]; the terminal being arranged to respond to a URL address entered into the Internet access software of the web site server by establishing a connection via the first communication link to the web site server [fig. 4, web server 410, connected to a producer client through a channel];

the server arrangement and the terminal being arranged so that a file in the web site server is loaded, via the first communication link, in memory of the terminal at a location provided for web pages of the Internet access software [fig. 3-3D p. 11, lines 18-26, an application for a broadcasting channel is displayed in the producer client 200]; the terminal being arranged so that in response to the operating system thereof executing the remote control projector instruction software the video data of the terminal are displayed on a display of the terminal [fig. 3-3D, broadcasting client, containing "broadcasting screen" is displayed in the producer client]; the loaded file including

remote control projection instruction software so that, in response to the operating system of the terminal executing the remote control projector instruction software, the video data of the terminal are converted by the remote control projection instruction software of the terminal into a format comprehensible to the video software of the server arrangement and the converted data are coupled to the server via the first communication link [fig. 1, 2, p. 10, lines 3-25, p. 13, lines 5-26, the encoding unit 230, inside the producer client 200, compresses the captured data to facilitate the transmission to the broadcasting server 400]; the server arrangement being arranged so the converted video data are transferred from the video software to the projector via a second communication link [p. 15, lines 18-30, p. 16, lines 1-16, the distribution main server processor 442 transmits a broadcasting material produced by a producer client to a viewer client].

Joo does not explicitly disclose using internet access software on the terminal so that the instructions of the remote control projector instruction software are interpreted directly in the language of the Internet access software program and executed by the operating system of the terminal, however Joo discloses the producer client 200 inputting the URL address of a site which opens a broadcasting channel for the user [fig. 1, 3, p. 11, lines 18-21, p.14, lines 7-30].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to input a URL by using internet access software on the terminal. It is well known that in order to enter a URL an internet access software must be executed

in a terminal; hence an ordinary artisan would find executing a network access software obvious.

Joo does not explicitly disclose the viewer client as a projector, and the use of a dynamic host configuration (DHCP) server and the converted video data coupled to the server arrangement via the communication link are coupled to the video software.

Joo does not explicitly disclose the viewer client as a projector; video software installed on the server for receiving data from a terminal; and the use of a dynamic host configuration (DHCP) server and the converted video data coupled to the server arrangement via the communication link are coupled to the video software. However AAPA discloses a system wherein a server is connected to a projector [fig. 2]; video software installed on the server for receiving data from a terminal without requiring any specific encryption module installed on the terminal [fig. 2, p. 1, lines 6-18]; and the use of a dynamic host configuration (DHCP) server and the converted video data coupled to the server arrangement via the communication link are coupled to the video software [fig. 2, DHCP 21].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method of Joo by including a projector as a viewer client that receives video data from video software 23 as disclosed by APPA because it would provide Joo's method with the enhanced capability of being able to display data to a plurality of people, allowing the system to be used in multiple environments (meetings, conferences, homes, etc.).

17. **As per claim 17,** Joo discloses a video projection apparatus comprising

At least one terminal [fig. 1, producer client 200] including (b) video data to be projected [fig. 1, p. 4, lines 28-30, p. 5, lines 1-5, producer client 200 producing data including video to be transmitted to a viewer client]; a video projector [fig. 1, viewer client 600]; and a server arrangement [fig. 1, 4, broadcasting server 400] including (a) a website which is adapted to be linked to a file to be loaded [fig. 3C, p. 11, lines 17-30, p. 12, lines 6-17] (b) and video software [fig. 1, 4, p. 14, lines 1-30, the web server 410 provides the producer client 200 with a broadcasting client]; the terminal and server arrangement being connected to each other via a communication link [fig. 1, 4, internet 800]; the server arrangement and the terminal being arranged so that the loaded file which includes remote control projector instruction software is (a) coupled to the terminal from the server arrangement via the communication link and (b) executed by the operating system of the terminal [fig. 3-3D]; the server arrangement, the communication link and the terminal being arranged so that, in response to the operating system of the terminal executing the remote control projector instruction software, the communication link causes the video data of the terminal to be supplied to the video software of the server arrangement in a format comprehensible to the video software of the server arrangement [p. 14, lines 7-30, a user's request is appropriately translated according to a format, therefore the information transmitted to the web server can be processed in response to the user's request, a user request may include a request to open a broadcast channel, a request to participate in a broadcasting channel, etc.]; the server arrangement being arranged so the video data in the format

comprehensible to the video software are transferred from the video software to the projector [p. 15, lines 18-30, p. 16, lines 1-16, the distribution main server processor 442 transmits a broadcasting material produced by a producer client to a viewer client].

Joo does not explicitly disclose using internet access software on the terminal so that the instructions of the remote control projector instruction software are interpreted directly in the language of the Internet access software program and executed by the operating system of the terminal, however Joo discloses the producer client 200 inputting the URL address of a site which opens a broadcasting channel for the user [fig. 1, 3, p. 11, lines 18-21, p.14, lines 7-30].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to input a URL by using internet access software on the terminal. It is well known that in order to enter a URL an internet access software must be executed in a terminal; hence an ordinary artisan would find executing a network access software obvious.

Joo does not explicitly disclose the viewer client as a projector, and the use of a dynamic host configuration (DHCP) server. However AAPA discloses a system wherein a server is connected to a projector [fig. 2].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method of Joo by including a projector as a viewer client as disclosed by APPA because it would provide Joo's method with the enhanced capability of being able to display data to a plurality of people, allowing the system to be used in multiple environments (meetings, conferences, homes, etc.).

18. **As per claim 18,** Joo discloses the apparatus of claim 17

Wherein the terminal is arranged to respond to execution of the instructions by the operating system by displaying the video data of the terminal on a display of the terminal [fig. 3-3D, p. 12, lines 14-30, displaying video data on the broadcasting screen of the producer client].

19. **As per claim 19,** Joo discloses the apparatus of claim 17

Wherein the server [fig. 1, 4, broadcasting server 400], the communication link and the terminal [fig. 1, producer client 200] are arranged so that, in response to the operating system of the terminal executing the remote control projector instruction software, the video data of the terminal are converted by the remote control projection instruction software of the terminal into a format comprehensible to the video software of the server arrangement [fig. 1, 4, p. 14, lines 7-30, a user's request is appropriately translated according to a format, therefore the information transmitted to the web server can be processed in response to the user's request, a user request may include a request to open a broadcast channel, a request to participate in a broadcasting channel, etc.]; and the converted data are coupled to the server via the communication link [p. 4, lines 27-30, p. 5, lines 1-17, transmitting the formatted data to the server].

Joo does not explicitly disclose the viewer client as a projector; and the converted video data coupled to the server arrangement via the communication link are coupled to the video software.

However AAPA discloses a system wherein a server is connected to a projector and where the data received by the network card is transmitted to video software 23 [fig. 2].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method of Joo by including a projector as a viewer client that receives video data from video software 23 as disclosed by APPA because it would provide Joo's method with the enhanced capability of being able to display data to a plurality of people, allowing the system to be used in multiple environments (meetings, conferences, homes, etc.).

20. **Claims 5, 7, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joo, in view of AAPA, and in further view of Hsiao, U.S. Publication No. 2003/0081561.**

21. **As per claim 5,** The combination of Joo and AAPA discloses the video-projection method as in claim 4, wherein the video data, before being sent to the server, is further compressed by the file [Joo, fig. 1, 2, p. 10, lines 3-25, p. 13, lines 5-26, the encoding unit 230, inside the producer client 200, compresses the captured data to facilitate the transmission to the broadcasting server 400].

The combination of Joo and AAPA does not explicitly disclose wherein the data before being sent to the video-projector, is decompressed by the video software.

However Hsiao discloses wherein the data before being sent to the video-projector, is decompressed by the video software [fig. 1, paragraph 0025, a server containing a decoding module 440 for decoding data].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method of Joo and AAPA by decoding the data before being sent to the video projector as disclosed by Hsiao because it would provide the Joo and AAPA method with the enhanced capability of easily displaying material stored in the computers on a screen [Hsiao, paragraph 0006].

22. **As per claim 7**, Joo discloses the video-projection method as in claim 5, further including

Prompting execution of the file by activating a button associated with the file execution function, and shown on the web page with which the file is linked [fig. 3-3D, p. 12, lines 6-30, a "broadcasting screen" containing a various functional buttons for activating the broadcasting].

23. **As per claim 8**, Joo discloses the video-projection method as in claim 7, further including

Prompting stopping of the projection by activating a button associated with the stop function of the file execution function and shown on the web page with which the file is linked [fig. 3C, p. 12, lines 6-30, an end broadcasting button for ending the

broadcast, as part of the initial screen of the client program for broadcasting (e.g. ActiveX)].

24. **Claims 6 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Joo, in view of AAPA, in view of Hsiao, and in further view of Hamlett et al. (hereinafter Hamlett), U.S. Publication No. 2004/0243818.**

25. **As per claim 6**, The combination of Joo, AAPA, and Hsiao discloses the video-projection method as in claim 5, but it does not explicitly disclose:

Prompting stopping of projection by closing the network access software on the terminal.

However Hamlett discloses Prompting stopping of projection by closing the network access software on the terminal [paragraph 0037, when exiting the defined website, the navigation controllers, provided by ActiveX, will close, restoring the browser to normal].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the modified method of Joo, AAPA, and Hsiao by stopping the projection by closing the network access software on the terminal as disclosed by Hamlett because it would provide the Joo, AAPA, and Hsiao's method with the enhanced capability of transmitting various types of content data through a browser, allowing the user to perform different actions by using the browser [Hamlett, paragraph 0021].

26. **As per claim 11**, The combination of Joo, AAPA, and Hsiao discloses the video-projection method as in claim 4, but it does not explicitly disclose:

Prompting the stopping of projection by closing the network access software on the terminal.

However Hamlett discloses prompting the stopping of projection by closing the network access software on the terminal [paragraph 0037, when exiting the defined website, the navigation controllers, provided by ActiveX, will close, restoring the browser to normal].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the modified method of Joo, AAPA, and Hsiao by stopping the projection by closing the network access software on the terminal as disclosed by Hamlett because it would provide the Joo, AAPA, and Hsiao's method with the enhanced capability of transmitting various types of content data through a browser, allowing the user to perform different actions by using the browser [Hamlett, paragraph 0021].

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JACKIE ZUNIGA whose telephone number is (571)270-7194. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30 A.M to 5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Avellino can be reached on (571)272-3905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J.Z./
Examiner, Art Unit 2458

/Benjamin R Bruckart/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2446